WAR ON TRUSTS DECLARED. SUBSTITUTE FOR LEXOW'S RESOLU. TION PASSED IN THE SENATE,

B Secondard the Fact That Trusts Exist, and Authorizes the Committee to Pre-pare Auth-Trust Legislation-Each Side pare the Other of Instacerity. ALBANT, Jan. 20. The substitute for Senater Lexon's resolution, providing for the ap-Senators and four Assemblymen to prepare legislation directed against trusts, prepare to day the Senate to-day, and will go to the Assembly for concurrence. The subsitute was prepared at the conference of Reican Senators yesterday afternoon. It Instead of authorizing the committee to make an injuiry as to the existence of gusts in this State, it recognizes that they sexist. It also includes amendments proriding that the purpose of the investigation shall be to prepare anti-trust legislation, and that the committee shall complete its labors

not later than March 1. Senator Lexow offered the substitute this morning, and the discussion which followed cupied nearly the entire session. It consisted chiefly of an attempt on the part of each party to make political capital at the expense of the other by demonstrating the sincerity of its own stack on trusts and the insincerity of the other side. At one point in the discussion Senators Center and Grady used language in denying an accusation made by Senator Humphrey which they afterward withdrew as unpartia mentary, at the suggestion of Senator Elleworth, the Republican leader. The charge res made in connection with the passage of the so-called Anti-Trust bill of last year. which Gov. Morton refused to sign. The Democrats charge the Republicans with insincer for in the proposed investigation of trusts besause of the failure of the bill.

Senator Humphrey, who took the lead in eshing the bill through the Senate after it had passed the Assembly, and had been hanging fire in the Senate for weeks, recalled the not that just before the bill was passed Senster Grady had sought to have it recommitted for the insertion of certain verbal amendments. These had been suggested by Attorney-General Hancock, who drew the original bill, but the Legislature was so near final adjournment that their insertion in all probability would have prevented the re-passage of the bill by the assembly. From this Senator Humphrey argued that Senator Grady's motion was in ded to defeat the bill, and he added that Senator Grady had been supported by Senator

Senator Cantor declared this statement to be atterly untrue, and produced the record to show that he had voted against Grady's motion. Senator Grady also raid that Senator Hum; hrey's statement regarding the purpose of his motion was false.

Senator Humphrey also read from the recard, and said that eleven Democrats had voted to recommit the bill, when recommittal meant its defeat. The talk of the Democrats, he said, about their efforts in behalf of the plain people was all a play to the galleries.

The detate was interrupted for half an hour while the Senate went over to the Assembly chamber to participate in the election of Mr. Hatt to the United States Senate. When it came back. Senator Cantor took a new tack. He asked Sena or Lexow whether he considered that the numerous propositions for the reduction of the price of gas in New York city came within the ecope of the p.oposed joint committee.

Senator Lexow replied that he hadn't considered that matter. The scope of the committee was a general one. If gas was con welled by combinations or trusts, he supposed that subject would be included.

Senator Foley said that an investigation

was unnecessary. If Lexow and Assembly man ins, who introduced the anti-trust bill last yes, would sit down to-night and draw a bill, be believed an effective measure against trusts would result. He had enough confidence in the ability of Senator Lexow, if he was nonest in his desire to suppress trusts, to believe that he could draw such a bill.

"If you are sincere in this matter," said Senator Guy, "why don't you pass immediately the Robbins Anti-Trust bill of last year, which has already been reintreduced by Senator Cinter? It has been recommended in a carefully prepared colloon by the attorney-General of the State, twice chosen by your party. Last year's record will show a solid Democratic vote in favor of that bill. Your Republican Governor asked Mr. Robbins to withdraw the bill, but he refused to renominate him because he favored anti-trust legislation.

Senator Raines decided that Robbins had dence in the ability of Senator Lexow, if he

sation and asked Senator Guy what constiused a trust.

"I should say," replied Senator Guy, "that
if the Senator would examine his Liquor Tay
iff the Senator would get pretty
near to a correct idea of a trust. I should call
a trust any companies, he would get pretty
near to a correct idea of a trust. I should call
a trust any companies, no political or otherwise, which shuts out competition.

"Then," retorted Senator Rames, "the Republican party must be a trust, for it doesn't
seem to have any competition left."

Senator Grady offered an amendment provicing that there should be no final adjournment of the Legislature until Lexow's committies anotid have prepared a bill and it should
have been acted upon by both houses.

"I wish to withdraw my remarks of this
morning," said Senator Grady, "in so far as
they were unparliamentary, but in so far as
they were unparliamentary, but in so far as
they express my protest against the attitude
of Senator Humphrey, I addiere to them."

Senator Grady read from the platform of the
Resublican National Convention of 1888 the
plans declaring opposition to combinations
and urgan legislation to destror them. The

plank declaring opposition to combinations and urging legislation to destroy them. The hepublican party, he said, had been declaring against trusts ever since, but at no time had it done any legislating against them.

against trusts ever since, but at no time had it done any legislating against them.

Secator Elisworth said that the Grady amendment was contrary to all precedent, and it was defeated by a party vote. So was a substitute offered by Senator Grady directing the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to report a cill immediately.

Thea Senator Cantor offered a substitute for the Lexow resolution, declaring that the legislative investigations of trusts already made, and the reports submitted, had earablished the oppressive character of trusts, and that the Legislature should proceed at once to stact legislation which would lestroy them and prevent their formation. This was also defeated, and the original resolution was passed by a party vote, 30 to 13.

Secator Cantor race to a personal explanation, and said that so far as his lenguage in major to Senator Humphrey had been unparliamentary, he would withdraw it. Inasmuch, however, as the journal thewed that he had used in favor of the Anti-Trust bill at every stags of its progress last year, he thought Senator Humphrey should withdraw what he said.

"So far as the Senator's votes are concerned." and Senator Humphrey, "I believe that his record is all right, but I do not withdraw what I said."

or the progress last year, he thought Senator Humpbrey should withdraw what he said. "Ro far as the Senator's votes are concerned," and Senator Humpbrey. "I believe that his reord is all right, but I do not withdraw what I said."

"What does the Senator mean?" demanded Senator Cantor, exitedly.

"What does the Senator around this circle understand what I mean." replied Senator Cantor, exitedly.

"In this, the Senators around this circle understand what I mean." replied Senator Cantor could zet, although he tried to effect something more definite.

Senator Cantor could zet, although he tried to effect something more definite.

Senator Cantor was very indignant at what he considered unfair treatment, and expressed the intention of showing by the stenographer's minutes, that he was consistent throughout in support of the Anti-Trust bill list year, so that it ail probability the last has not been heard this altercation with Senator Humphrey.

Senator Ford's resolution urging Congress to pass the bill increasing the vary of letter carriers was passed, with out one dissenting vote, that of Senator Chahoon, who said he was in sympathy with the resolution but did not believe in instructing Congress.

Among the bills introduced were these:

Senator firskett—Authorizing the appoirtment of a depuly clerk of the Appeliate Division in the fairly and foirth departments, at a salary of \$2,000. Beliatir forti—Two bills making it a missemeanor to be a providing that manifacturers of silverwate in violation of the law, and can show he purchased the same for stering silver, the manufacturer is to be proceeded against.

Senator McNulty—Appropriating \$60.000 for the sungistion of the Twenty-third Regiment armory. Mootify, a constraint of the sungistion of the Twenty-third Regiment armory.

Mr. Graves—Establishing a training and normal second in Holiand Palent, at a cost of \$75.000.

empletion of the Twenty-third Regiment armory, brooking,

Mr. Graves-Establishing a training and normal school in Heliand Patent, at a cost of \$75,000.

Mr. Fins-Authorities the Compitolier of New York city to grant permits for the erection of stands in Newsystreet. rands in Yeary street.

Fr. Hustel—Compelling domestic mutual fire in-haurance corporations in New York city and Kings county to show agreements with 400 ac-plicance, citizens of the State holding 55,000 worth of traces, and in other portions of the State holding is perty worth sty.500, "sefore they shall be authorized to commence business; also prombing the same class of corporations from inderwriting on property not located in the State. Mr. disdhill—Providing for a five-cent rate of fare on any railroad in the State for one continuous ride within the limits of any city or village; also provide

continuous rida, and also compelling the sale of thirty tienets for \$1, to be used during the commission hours of travel.

Mr. McKeon—Providing for the issuance of \$35,.000 worth of bonds by the city of Brooklyn for the improvement of Pearl street,

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the superintendent of buildings in New York city shall be a civil engineer.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Comptroller of New York to'cancel the assessment levied on real estate owned by the rector and others of \$8. Luke's Church, property situated at 14ist street and \$8. Nicholas terrace and Coavent avenue.

Also providing for the continuance of free instruction in various branches in certain institutions of New York city and Brooklyn.

Also directing the New York city Aqueduct Commissioners to inquire and report as to additional sources of water supply for that city.

Mr. Green—Compelling railroad companies to provide transfers for its passengers when travel is delayed on their lines for minutes, and fixing a peasity of \$400 for each violation.

Also compelling railroad companies in cities of 100.000 and noward to partition all seats in their cars, so as to allow minuteen laches seating space.

Mr. Hobble—Appropriating \$48,000 for the erection of a State armory in Whitenail.

Mr. Forester—Authorizing sach' Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn to appoint aix additional city marshals.

TOO MUCH COURT LAW.

The President of the Bar Association Makes Some Remedial Suggestions, ALBANY, Jan. 20 .- The New York State Bar

association held its business session at the City Hall to-day. After President Whittaker New York city had delivered his annual address, papers dealing with the following sub-jects were read: "Plea for Preservation of Publio Records," David N. Carvalho; "Historic Methods of Law Reform," Prof. C. A. Collin of New York; "How the Battle of Lexington Was Looked Upon in England," the Hon John Winslow; "Examination in Law for Admission to the Bar in the State of New York," Franklin M. Danaher of Albany; "Statutory Revision," the Hon. W. H. Johnson of One-

President Whittaker in his address laid great stress on what he considered "an already existing and still growing evil, the great bulk and consequent increasing uncertainty of the law."

"The uncertainty of the law has always been proverbial and, so far as I have been able to observe, this uncertainty is more on the increase than the wane, which, in my opinion, is attributable, not to the law itself, but to the number, verbosity, and prolifity of its authorized expounders. The less there is of a law the more readily it is read and understood. It certainly cannot be understood if it cannot be read, and the court law if I may use the expression) has become so immense that it cannot even be read. Under our system every decision emanating from the Appellate Court becomes the lay of the land, and so numerous and long are the opinions in these decisions that the law-yer even, whose life work is devoted to studying the law, cannot read them. And those he does find time to read, offithines he cannot understand. At the present time each Judge of an Appellate Court who serves the average time makes more law, so far as quantity is concerned, than was ever made by all the ten great great lawgivers combined, from Moses to Napoleon.

"My first remedial suggestion would be that

poleon.
"My first remedial suggestion would be that
"My first remedial suggestion would be that "My first remedial suggestion would be that all the judges of the appellate courts should meet for discussion of general rules concerning the writing and publication of opinions. Such a meeting, to my knowledge, has never been had, and, in my judgment, would result in practical value. I would also suggest that, in a case involving the application of settled principles, the principles should not be restated or quoted, but the cases in which they were established simply cited; and is no such cases should an opinion contain arguments by the judge writing

but the cases in which they were established simply cited; and in no such cases should an opinion contain arguments by the judge writing it. The law is the decision, not the argument. The use of argument simply detracts from the force and directness of the decision and weakens its value as a procedent.

"My third suggestion would be, that a case before the court, involving a well-settled principle, should be decided without any opinion whatever being written in it. The facts should be clearly stated and the previously decided case, settling the principle, simply cited.

"My last and most important suggestion would be that all opinions should be by the court, and not by any particularly Judge by name. This would necessarily shorten the opinions. It would fasten the responsibility of each opinion equality upon all the Judges. There would be no dissenting opinion to incumber the books. There would be no concurring in result, while differing in the reasoning and argument. And, finally, there would be an increased respect, both for the decisions and the court, by hiding the personality of the Judges, whose entity would transmose the court in the minds of the people from individual and personal component parts and entities into a simple personal and august symbolism of law and justice."

SENATOR GRADY'S FLAG BILL. It Is Intended to Prevent the Use of the Biars and Stripes as a Party Beaser.

ALBANY, Jan. 20. - Senator Grady to-day inroduced a bill adding a subdivision to section 640 of the Penal Code, which is intended to prevent the desecration, mutilation, or imprope use of the United States or State flags. Its in troduction was brought about by the use of the American flag by the Republicans during last fall's campaign. The bill provides that "any person who, in any manner, for exhibition or annexes, or affixes any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upoff any flag standard, color, or ensign of the United States or flag of this State, or flag or ensign bearing some resemblance to either of such flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who publicly and wilfully mutilates, tramples uponilicly and wilfully mutilates, tramples uponguisted the standards, colors, or ensigns, whether they are public or private propertr, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$150 or by both such imprisonment and fine; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State, upon which inscriptions, names, words, marks, or symbols are placed pursuant to law or authorized regulations." annexes, or affixes any inscription, design, de-

State Agricultural Society. ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held here toand showed a balance on hand of \$1,027. The and showed a balance on hand of \$1,027. The total receipts were \$67,370, and the disbursements \$63,348. The gate receipts of the fair were only \$12,161 as compared with \$29,952 the previous year. The total number of entries on exhibition was 7,081, of which the cautie numbered 406; horses, 182; sheep. 499; swine, 517; poultry, 1,389; farm product, 1,259. Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy was elected President for the ensuing year.

New Corporations. ALBANY, Jan. 20,-The following a impantes

were incorporated to day: were incorporated to day:

The New York Wine and Liquor Company, to deal
in wines and liquors in New York city: capital
\$5,000. Directors—Harris Rosen, Henry Bokel,
and others of New York city.

The Worsdeil Leather Company of Brooklyn, to
manufacture and deal in leather and leather articles; capital \$10,000. Directors—Jonathan Worsdeil, Alfred J. Worsdeil, and others of Brooklyn.

Lamb & Rich, to carry on an architecta' business
in New York city: "apital \$10,000. Directors—
Hugh Lamb of East Orenge, N. J.; Charles A. Rich
of New York city, and James R. Turner of New
York city. York city.

Daaries R. Sickels Company, to conduct a brokerage business. In New York city; capital \$80,000.
Directors—James Gamble, New York city, and a. J.

20c, Chas. R. Sickels, and others of New York city.

In Favor of Affiliating with the Federation of Labor.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-The Workingmen's Acsembly to-day, after a protracted debate, adopted the report of the special committee on amaignmation, which favors an affiliation with the State branch of the American Federation of Labor. The report of the Committee on Reso-lutions, allowing organizations to enter the field of politics, was also adopted after a warm

Fire Eagine Upset.

While Engine 7, stationed at 22 Chambers street, was responding to an alarm of fire at 528 Pearl street resterday morning it became enrear street resterday morning it became en-tangled in a maze of vehicles in turning the corner at Fearl and Centre streets and was overturned. Driver John Bowber, who was strapped to the seat, escaped serious injury by cutting the stram and freeing himself. One of the hind wheels of the engine was smashed.

Accused of Robbing His Partner of

TORREON, Mex., Jan. 20.-Fred Hemstein, an American formerly of New York has been arrested here, charged with swindling his partner out of \$80,000 while in business in the city of Mexico. Hemstein was on his way to the United States when intercepted here on instructions from the City of Mexico authorities. He will be returned to the City of Mexico for trial.

A despatch from Washington printed yester day stated that a man known as Louis Croker had died there suddenly on Tuesday in an im-poverished condition. Croker, the despatch stated, had always claimed to be a brother of Richard Croker of New York. Croker said yes-terday that he had never heard of the man, and the report that he was his brother was untrue.

HONORS ARE FOR SOLDIERS.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION PUTS ITSELF ON RECORD.

t Condemas the Scientism of Politicians for High Offices in the Guard-Bieg-eitsts and Naivationiste Who West Shoulder Straps to Be Prosecuted. ALBANY, Jan. 20 .- The National Guard Assolation of the State convened in annual session ere to-day. There was a large attendance. Major H. P. Stackpole, President of the asso

ciation, called the meeting to order. The Code Committee reported adversely on a tozen proposed amendments to the Military Code, and reported in favor of only two amendments, which the association is asked to recom mend to the Legislature. One of these amendments allows squadrons of cavalry \$500 for neadquarters fund, and allows separate troope, batteries, and signal corps \$250 per annum, the same as separate companies of infantry now receive. The other amendment proposed a new section to the code relating to field music,

The report of the Code Committee was adopted, but a number of amendments which were reported adversely were approved by the association, including one that no member of ment as armorer, fanitor, engineer, or laborer

n any arsenal or armory. The committee on the Gen, Josiah Porter memorial reported that it had received subscriptions amounting to over \$1,200. Two designs have been submitted, one for a bust to cost \$8.000 and another for a bronze statue nine feet high involving an outlay of \$10,000. Nothing had been done or would be until the necessary funds had been secured. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to go on and select a design, determine upon a site, secure and expend the amount necessary for the completion of the work, and make all necessary contracts.

completion of the work, and make all necessary contracts.

The association decided to fight any bills which may be introduced in the Legislature hereafter providing that armories shall be piaced in the control of county boards of Supervisors.

The report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted, embodied among other things a resolution providing that the constant violation of sections 107 and 147 of the military code with reference to the wearing of shoulder straps by bicycle corps, Salvation Army members, &c., demanded the association's attention, and that an officer be appointed to prosecute all cases of such violation. The resolution appropriated \$250 for the expenses of such prosecutions.

priated \$250 for the expenses of such pro-scutions.

The afternoon session of the association was full of spice. The delegates put themselves on record as condemning political selections of men to wear uniforms in the Guard and on the Governor's staff, and a pretty severe slab was administered to the deposed Inspector-General McLewes, in a resolution condemning the practice of circulating or signing by efficers of the National Guard of petitions requesting or recommending the selection or appointment of staff officers or their assistants.

Gen. Oliver of the Third Brigade made what was regarded as the attack on the present system of

Resolved. That is the opinion of the association it is detrimental to the best interests of the National Quard that appointments to high positions in the National Quard should be made for any other than strictly milliary resons. National Guard should be made for any other than strictly millitary reasons.

Resolved, That it would be beneficial to the National Guard it all visual officers should be subtional Guard it all strictly officers should be subtional Guard it all strictly officers serving in the interior says to their enpacity and fitness for their positions as we now required of officers serving in the line in the National Guard.

Resolved, That it would benefit the National Guard if all appointments above the grade of Major should be restricted to officers who have had not less than five years' service in the National Guard or the regular army or both collectively.

Resolved, That this association request that permission be granted its Code Committee to prepare the necessary amendments to the millitary code to carry the above recommendations into permanent effect.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted through the adjutant desertal to the Commander in Chief with the respectful but carnest request that he give them due consideration.

These officers were elected: President, Lieut.

give them due consideration.

These officers were elected: President, Lieut.—Col. Charles Harris Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn: First Vice-President, Col. Henry Chauncer, Jr., Eighth Regiment, New York: Second Vice-President, Lieut.—Col. William H. Chepin, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Secretary, Capt. John S. Pruyn, Fourth Separate Company, Yonkers: Treasurer, Caut. David Wilson, Second Battery, New York, and Chaplain, the Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, S. T., Twenty-second Regiment, New York.

GOUNDI'S NERVE SAVED IWO.

A Cold Plunge the Worst Result of an Ac-

A party of skaters were enjoying the sport on Tuesday evening on the Morris Canal near the Central Railroad bridge, Jersey City, when an accident occured which, but for the courage of Owen Goundy of Dick and Newkirk streets, would have cost one life, if not two. Goundy was towing two or three young girls. A few feet ahead of him was Mrs. D. P. Robertson of 71 Church street, an expert skater. As Goundy approached the bridge he asked some young men on the townath how the skating was on the other side. They told him it was splendid, but warned him to be

was on the other side. They told him it was splendid, but warned him to be careful going under the trestie, as the ice was weak there. Just before reaching the trestie Goundy heard an ominous crack, and shouted to the girls behind him to make for the shore. The next moment Mrs. Robertson broke through the ice and disappeared. Goundy broke through immediately afterward, close to the place where Mrs. Robertson had gone under. When he rese to the surface he seized Mrs. Robertson by the hand, and warned her not to get excited. With his other hand he clung to the solid ice. He lost his hold, and he and Mrs. Robertson west down together.

On coming to the surface again Goundy got a firm grip on a jacged viewe of ice with one hand and held Mrs. Robertson went down together.

On coming to the surface again Goundy got a firm grip on a jacged viewe of ice with one hand and held Mrs. Robertson went down together.

The roung men on the bank hurried to the rescue, atretched themselves flat on the ice, and catching each other by the feet formed a human life line. They succeeded in pulling Mrs. Robertson and Goundy out of the hole. Two of the rescuers assisted Mrs. Robertson over to a bonfire on the bank while another went for stimulants. Frank Noyes put his heavy ulster over Mrs. Robertson's shoulders and made her walk around the fire to keep her blood in circulation. Some brandy revived her and she was taken to the house of John Robertson, her brother-in law. 18 Stegman avenue, where a change of clothing was obtained, and she was taken home in a coach.

Goundy is a hardy young man and suffered no in a coach.

Goundy is a hardy young man and suffered no ill effects from his cold plunge.

AFTER BROOKLYN FIREBUGS. District Attorney Backus to Use Convicted

Incendiaries in Bagging Them. Adolph Hirschkopf, who is serving a life senence in Dannemora prison for arson, and who was brought down to Brooklyn on Sunday and put in Raymond street jail in order to be used as a witness in the trial of Jacob Klein, the alleged firebug, has not made a confession, as was reported. District Attorney Backus said the

story was without foundation, and also that all the suspected firebugs locked up in Raymand atreet jail would be prosecuted as soon as posatreet jall would be prosecuted as soon as pos-sible.

It is expected that Hirschkopf may testify to-day in the Kieln case. Testimony was taken for the prosecution yesterday, and the same story as was told on the two former trials was repeated. One of the witnesses on the first trial said Kieln was reading when he saw him after the fire. On the second trial he said Kieln was talking, and yesterday he said Kieln was faint-ing. When he was confronted with these state-ments he explained that Kieln was doing all three things at the same time.

Max Gluckman, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, admitted that he had changed his name when he care to this country, and that

prosecution, admitted that he had changed his name when he care to this country, and that his right name was Max Pesach. He was under indictment in this city, but after testifying against Hirschkopf and Klein on the two pre-vious trials, the indictments were dismissed.

Expediting the Malis to Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 20.-O. L. Teachout superintendent of this division of the Railway Mail Service, arrived here to-day from the city of Mexico, where he received permission from President Diaz for the recoiving of mail in the principal cities of Mexico in through mail pouches from New York and St. Louis. Hereto-fore the Mexican mail has been delayed here and at the border, and has gone out in local mail rouches.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Gans celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by a golden wedding banquet at their residence, 70 golden wedding banque at their residence, 70 East Ninety-third street, last night. Covers were laid for fifty. All six children of the mar-riage were present. The old couple have lived in New York for the last fifty years, but their children have scattered, and last night's gath-ering was from several States.

ARTHUR PALMER STILL AT LARGE. No Doubt Entertained by the | Family That

When yesterday evening's shadows began to steal in among the pines, beaches, and maples that surround the Palmer homestead in Mamaroneck, where lay the dead and dying victims Sheriff Johnson, and the deputies of the latter met in the little garden to bear from each othe what had been learned during the day that would help clear away the mystery surrounding the motives that prompted young Palmer to shoot his mother, his brother Leonard, and his sister. First of all, the comparison of notes es tablished the fact that David O'Connor, for two years employed by Arthur Palmer as a farm hand, could not have had anything to do with

Among many other stories told on the day following the murder was one that Arthur Palmer had discharged David on Monday after noon a short time before the tragedy. This is not true. The man was not discharged. He was doing his work as usual yesterday. William A. Palmer, the eldest of the brothers, made the statement that he has learned since the tragedy that Arthur Palmer made his will some months ago. What the provisions of this will are Mr. Palmer doesn't know. Continuing his statement, Mr. Palmer said:

"I don't see why any one should think there is any mystery connected with this awful tragedy. To begin with, all the stories about our famuy treating Arthur's wife badly are untrue My sister-in-law was a fine, thrifty, hard-working woman, and as good a wife as any man ever had. With Arthur's industry and her frugality. there is no reason why they shouldn't have ac cumulated a bandsome property for their old age. Father left us all well provided for, and none of us has had any financial troubles.

"Some time ago my mother spoke to me about Arthur and told me that she feared he was working so hard that his mind would give way, She said that he had been sullen and moross for a long time, so different from what he used to be. What my mother feared has come true and my brother, in an invane moment, has killed those he loved. With her dying lips my mother told who shot her and my brother and sister, and my sister, almost in the valley of the shadow, told the same story. Does any one suppose that they would, under those circumstances, tell an untruth. They told all about every detail of the shooting. Where can any one find any mystery?"

Mr. Palmer added that he had received a telegran from Mrs. Arthur Palmer from Toronto, atating that she would leave Toronto last night and arrive in Mamaroneck this morning. From the fact that sie said nothing about her husband, Mr. Palmer believes that his brother did not go to Toronto at ail. He says that, after the funeral, he proposes to make it his tusiness to find his brother and take care of him.

"I'll n. d him," said William, "I'll n. d him," said william, "I'll n. d him," said william, "I'll have to go from one end of this country to the other. When "Some time ago my mother spoke to me about

Ind his proposes to make it his unsiness to find his brother and take care of him.

"I'll find him," said William, "if I have to go from one end of this country to the other. When I find him I shall see that he is properly taken care of. He is insane and an asylum is the piace for him, and when I find him that's where he'll

go."

It is probable that Sheriff Johnson will, before the end of the week, offer a reward for Palmer's capture. A description of him has been sent out all over the country. It is as follows: been sent out all over the country. It is follows:

"Age, 37. Height, 5 feet 10 inches. Weight, 140 pounds. Light hair, blue eves, thin light mustache, high forenead, rather prominent cherk bones, and face extremely thin from eyes down. When last seen he wore a dark suit of clothes, black overcoat, and black Alpine hat."

When it became known that Palmer had made a will it was feared that the man might have committed suicide. This fear was strengthened when Mrs. Palmer was heard from in Toronto, and she said nothing about her husband as being present there. The surviving members of the family have no idea, now

from in Toronto, and she said nothing about her husband as leng present there. The surviving members of the family have no idea, now that they have heard from Palmer's wife, where he could have gone.

Miss Gerirude Palmer was still alive and perfectly conscious at a late hour last night. The doctors say, though, they do not see how it is possible for her to recover. The funeral of Mrs. Palmer and Leonard Palmer will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Coroner's luquest will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the house.

THO LAWTERS FIGHT.

George P. Heinberger, a law student who does

132 Nassau street, occasionally handles small cases for the firm, and about a week ago in one of these cases which came up in a district Katzenstein of 280 Broadway. The two got into controversy and began calling one anothe names. All through the case they bickered Heinberger that he was no lawyer anyway and had no right in the case. Heinberger retaliated by calling his opponent a shyster, and so the exhibition went on until the Justice told them both to get out of court and adjourned the case Katzenstein and Heinberger didn't meet after that until yesterday, when, while Heinberger was looking over some records in the docket room of the County Clerk's office, Katzenstein came in to look at the same record. He asked Chief Wilson for it, and Mr. Wilson pointed, at Heinberger and area.

Chief Wilson for it, and Mr. Wilson pointed, at Heinberger and said:

"In at gentleman has got it."

Katzenstein then strode over to Heinberger and said something to him. What he said is not known, as both men refuse to talk about the matter. At any rate a controversy began, and there was an exchange of compliments. Those who were looking say that Katzenstein gave Heinberger a push. Then Heinberger, who is a smaller man than the lawyer, pulled back his fist, and the next thing Katzenstein knew he was reeling across the room with a dim recollection of having been hit in the eye. As soon as he recovered, however, he charged at Heinberger like a mad bull. This time the clerk hit him in the mouth. Then the men grappled and would have been on the floor in a moment had not the clerks separated them. Mr. Wilson said to the combatants:

"If you men want to fight go somewhere else. We don't want any such loaferian tricks here." Heinberger went out first and Katzenstein followed. In the corridor they got into another fight, This time Heinberger landed on his opponent's note and Katzenstein was out of the game for good. Friends hussied the men off in opposite directions, and then the scrubwoman came along and washed up the blood which had flowed from Katzenstein's injured nose.

Both men declined to talk about the fight last night.

NO BANK BURGLARS IN SIGHT.

A burglar alarm attached to a large safe in

A Tip, Five Strangers, and a Burglar Alarm Cause a Meare.

the North Side National Bank of Williamsburgh began to ring violently about 2 A. M. Messenger Company at 111 Broadway, Williamsburgh. Two special policemen set out in a hurry for the bank, distant nearly half a mile. On the way they were joined by policemen of the regular force, and when they got to the bank at 33 Grand street Sergeant Bunce stationed guards near the bank on all sides Then the bank officials were notified, but a thorough inspection of the premises failed to disclose any intruders; neither had the safe been tampered with. Captain Short of the Bedford avenue station Captain Short of the Bedford avenus station received information a week ago that five strangers had for several days been visiting the Metropolitan Hotel, opposite the bank, and acted so suspiciously that the proprietor. Charles Allen, watched them. Then the men went to Lowenthal's asloon at 35 Grand street, adjoining the bank. It is said that in Lowenthal's saioon a barkeeper saw them studying the plans of soine bank. Two of the men were arrested by secret service agents for a Post Office robbery in New Jersey, and on the same night the three other strangers disappeared from William-burgh. At the bank yesterday the cashier asid that he did not believe that an attempt had been made to rob the place. "My impression is," said he. "that a defective wire on the outside of the building crossed the burgiar-alarm wire and caused the alarm."

HELD UP WITH HIS OWN BEVOLVER A Saloon Robbed by Two Youthe Before

the Owner's Eyes. Two youths, one nineteen, the other seventeen, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for holding up J. J. Whalen a saloon keeper at 380 Eleventh street, in his place of business on Monday afternoon. The prisoners were Thomas McCarthy of 555 West Thirty-second street and Charles O'Hare of 467

Thirty-second street and Charles O'Hare of 467
West Thirty-first street.
Mr. Whalen told Magistrate Flammer that
after the young men had drunk several times in
his saloon, McCarthy slipped behind the bar
and picked up a revolver which was on the
shelf. This he presented at Mr. Whalen's head
with the command:
"Throw up your hands."
The saloon keeper did so at once, and then
McCarthy, with the revolver levelled at Mr.
Whalen, searched the money drawer and took
\$8 in cash, sil that there was in it. He then
sole 'we bottles of wine. With this plunder he
left the place with his pal O'Hare.
McCarthy and O'Hare were arrested later,
The first was held in \$500 ball for trial and
O'Hare was discharged, as Mr. Whalen admitted that he had taken no active part in the
hold-up.

ALDERMEN'S NEW BADGES.

WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE AND HOW THEY MAY BE WORN.

The Reason of Their Existence Not Yet
Officially Explained—It is Conjectured
That They May Be Intended to Euchle
the City Fathers to Pass the Pire Lines. If you run across a man within the next few days upon whose breast a great yellow badge, studded with stars and numbers, is conspicuously displayed, treat him gently, for he is an Alderman. You may expect to see many of these chunks of gold, too, for they are to be doled out soon to the thirty-one City Fathers. If the new badges are not worn outside the overcoat, the overcoat will be left unbuttoned, so that all may know when they look that they are in the presence of an Alderman.



WHAT THE BADGE WILL LOOK LIKE.

A man walked into the office of the Clerk of the Common Council yesterday and asked in a voice that could be heard in the antechamber. where the City Fathers gather in their leisure moments: "What do the Aldermen want of

badges?".
The question is one that has been asked many times ever since the Aldermen decided that they would have badges, but no one has hitherto had the courage to invade the stronghold of the City Fathers to make the inquiry. The answer nade yesterday is not recorded. But in general if you ask an Alderman the question he will reply with another one, or several, as follows: What does a policeman want of one? Wha does a deputy sheriff want of one? What does a street cleaner want of one?"

As a matter of fact the Aldermen are not quite certain as to what they want badges for, unless that they desire the public to recognize them on sight. A dozen designs were submitted, and after due deliberation the one reproduced here was accepted. It is the work of a Maiden lane jeweller, who is now making the badges. It is not certain now, however, that all the members of the board will take them. There wasn't un derstood to be any opposition to the scheme when the Committee on County Affairs, made up of Aldermen Hall, Dwyer, Ware, Olcott, Oakley, Windolph, and Lantry, reported favorably on the badge scheme, but yesterday, when Alderman School came down from the annexed district and some one asked him if he was going to get a badge he exclusived. ing to get a badge, he exclaimed; "A badge? What do I want of a badge? You can't put no signs on me."

This might indicate that Alderman School is

not going to get a badge, but he may change his mind about the matter later. Just at pres-ent the understanding is that each Alderman is to pay for his own decoration. There is talk, though, of paying for them out of the fund ap-propriated each year to pay the running ex-penses of the board. penses of the board.

It has been reported that the principal reason for getting the badges was to enable the Aidermen to pass through the fire lines.

"That is not so," said an indignant Aiderman yesterday. "We don't have to have badges to pass the fire lines. The Consolidation act has a special ciause which gives the Mayor and Aidermen the right to pass inside the fire lines. Of course, the badges will identify us, but we don't have to have them."

An interesting question which

An interesting question which arises is what to become of the beautiful diamond-studded is to become of the beautiful diamond-studded badges which their constituents have presented to a number of the Aldermen when the new badges are out. Will the Aldermen wear both? The stars on the new badge represent the Aldermen, the big one being for President Jeroloman. The inscription "95, 96, 97" rep-resents the three years for which the members of the present board were elected.

to live for. For this one aim I have the past year se-rificed every pleasure. Being about to realize a suc-cessful career when, curse the day, the Excelsior Club engaged me as fotographer at their outing. Late in the evening I was unfortunately and unjustly as-saulted by Hogan and Valence, two policemen of your predict. From that time I was always more ment. Yours respectfully, &c.. LEO BERAY.
Capt. Newton of the Webster avenue station says that no complaint was ever made against Hogan or Volenauer. The officers of the Excellent Club say that Rebay was not assaulted at learning. Helatives and associates of Rebay

Fritz Spahr, the American violinist who committed suicide in Berliu last Monday was born in Hoboken. He was about 26 years old, and his father for many years kept a restaurant in New atreet in this city. When he died he left a comfortable estate to his children. Fritz Spahr went to Germany and studied music there. Not long ago he returned to New York and became long ago he returned to New 1 ora and occame a teacher of the violin. In the summer he returned to Germany. His family lives at present in Briticeport, Conn. He is said to I ave committed suicide in Berlin after a debauch, and to have left to his widow in this country an estate of \$275. Some of his friends here did not know that he was married; nor was it thought that he was man likely to die under such circumstances as the Berlin telegrams report.

Ettled Himself with Gas. A man who described himself as J. R. Jansen a Post Office employee, hired a room at W. J. Evens's boarding house at 1662 Lexington avenue on Monday and killed himself with gas some time Tuesday night. He was dead when his room was entered at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was not known at Post Office Station L., at Lexington avenue and 125th atreet, where he said he had worked.

He had provided himself with a rubber tube, but instead of inhaling the gas through that he took the tip off the burner, so as to give the gas free vent, and then turned the cock. He left a sealed letter directed to Mrs. Jansen, 371 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

Shoots Himself After a Quarrel with His Mother.

Thomas Clare, aged 23 years, attempted suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head in the cellar of the building at 601 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. His mother, Mrs. Culsham, her to aid him, but this she declined to do, as he was a worthless feilow, as she told him. He then went into the cellar and shot himself with a 38-calibre revolver. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. lives in the house, and he called there and asked

His Wife Billed Herself and Illing Fot-

Richard Illing of 33 West Twenty-third street, Irvington, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head. He

Killed Herself After Quarrelling With Her

Mrs. Clara Tholey, 56 years old, the wife of an organ grinder of 326 Meirose street, Williams-burgh, died last night in St. Catherine's Hos-pital of the effects of paris green taken with suicidal intent at her home yesterday morning. She had quarrelled with her husband. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SIGNALS WERE CHANGED. Her Pilot's Explanation of the Loss of the

Aivens.
From the developments resterday, it appears

to be pretty clear that the collision between the Atlas line steamer Alvena and the steamer British Queen at the junction of the main ship channel and the Swash channel, off Sandy Hook, on Tuesday, which resulted in damaging the British Queen and sinking the Alvena, was caused, as was pointed out in THE SUN yester-day, by the pilots of the two vessels working at cross purposes and giving conflicting signals, and that the pilots were both actuated by a good-natured desire to do just what would be the easiest and pleasantest thing for the other. Mr. Kellock, the junior member of the firm of Pim, Forwood & Kellock, agents for the Atlas line, said yesterday that, although no official report had yet been made to them regarding the collision by either their pilot or Capt. Dow, he had had a talk with the pilot on the way back to their office on Tuesday night, and the pilot had given him his version of the

"The pilot told me." said Mr. Kellock, "that the vessels were approaching each other nearly head on, and that when they were perhaps half a mile apart he blew two whistles, indicating that the Alvena would go to port, and at the same time he had the beim of the vessel put to starboard to have her take that course. The British Queen answered with one whistle, indicating that she would go to starboard. The Alvena repeated the British Queen's signal, indicating that she would take the other course, and the pilot had the helm thrown over the other way. The British Queen, he said, did not appear to change her course, and the result was

Mr. Kellock said that six or eight feet more of ses room would have let the vessels clear each other. The British Queen's bow had hit the Alvena near the stern on the port side, just abaft the main saloon, and cut into her about about the main saloot, and can into are assume as free. The cut was about four feet wide at the top. It extended about four teen teet below the upper deck and to within twelve feet of the keel, or to just about the orion deck. A diver who examined the Alvera reported that the plates were broken into just above the orion deck. This brought the bottom of the hole to three or four feet below the water line, with the ship drawing cighteen teet of water aft as she did when she started out.

drawing eightsen leet of water aft as she did when she started out.

Whether an attempt will be made to raise the Alvena or not, Mr. Kellock said, would depend upon the decision of the owners in Engand. He had seen representatives of three wrecking companies and had called the results to England. None of the wrecking companies cave him much encouragement. One thought the Alvera might be raised, while the others shook their heads and said it would depend a good deal upon whether the winds kept to the westerly walle they were working. The ship lies in a bad place to work in, exposed to the full force of easterly or southeasterly gales and seas, on the edge of the shoal which bounds the south channel to the southwest, and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest, and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest, and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the bounders, and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest and a mile or a mile and a half to the southwest, and a mile or a mile and a half to the bounders, it is else she would not be in the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or sailing vessels would be likely to run into the wreek. The Federal law emouvers

of the present board were elected.

WHY LEO REBAY WANTED TO DIE.

He Says a Pottee Clubbing Left Him an Incurable Stammerer.

Leo Rebay, the young man who shot himself on Tuesday night while standing on the sidewalk in Central avenue, near Franklin street, Jersey City, is in a critical condition at Christ Hospital. A letter explaining why he attempted to kill himself was found in his pocket. It was addressed to the Hudson County Business Men's Association and read:

GENTLEMEN: I have had, like most men, an ambition

has the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The bein the way of the big steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The deamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The beginning to steamers, but smaller steamers or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. The learners or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer, the begin to steam prove the war learners or salling vessels would be likely to run into the wayer. In the wayer person to run the way of the steamers or salling vessels would be in the steamers or salling vessels would be likely in the learners or salling vessels would be likely to run into the ware persons the war learners or saling vessels w

did not say, but he said the insurance was all placed abroad, and that the owners carried a considerable part of the risk themselves. The vessel, he said, was in line order, and besides her annual overhauling, she had had a considerable amount of mousy spent on her about eighteen months ago. Nothing was done toward raising her or saving any part of her cargo yesterday. A Merritt tug and barge visited her, but this was done, it was said at the office of the Merritt Wrecking Company, only to get information in regard to what could be done toward saving her.

At the office of Sanderson & Son, the agents for the British Queen, it was said that their vessel had sustained but small injury. She is undergoing repairs at her wharf, at the foot of Sixth street, Hooken, and will sail on Sunday, Mr. Oswald Sanderson refused to make any statement regarding the signals exchanged between the two vessels or the cause of the collistatement regarding the signals exchanged between the two versels or the cause of the collision. The statement of the Alvena's pilot seems to accord, so far as the British Queen's signal goes, with the statement made to The Sun by Mr. A. Olff, a passenger on the latter vessel, who said he heard the British Queen blow one whistle only.

FOID BECAUSE OF CHAMPERTY. An Old Law Knocks Out a Trolley Car Accident Adjuster.

In Jersey City and other places where there are trolley cars a lucrative business has grown up in the adjustment of damage claims against the trolley companies. The professional ad juster reads the papers, and when he learns of a trolley accident he hastens to the person injured and makes arrangements to take charge of the case. At the same time he gets the injured terms of which are that the adjuster is to advance what money is necessary for the injured person's maintenance pending the settlement, either by suit or compromise. The injured person agrees ito return the money advanced, give the adjuster one-balf of the amount recovered, and under no circumstances to see or talk with any agent of the company, but to leave everything in the hands of the adjuster. Occasionally the adjuster retis left. An instance of it occurred yesterday in Judge Redle's court in Jersey City. John Werder was injured in a trolley accident about a year ago. Adjuster George J. Stanford, who is not a law-yer, persuaded Werder to put the case in bis hands and sign the contract. He advanced to Werder \$180.50. Werder violated that provision of the contract which prohibited him from talking with any agent of the company, and accepted a settlement without Stanford's knowledge. Stanford brought suit in Judge Beelle's court to recover the \$180.50 he had advanced, and was non-suited under an old law. The deperson's maintenance pending the settlement, court to recover the \$189.50 he had advanced, and was non-suited under an old law. The defence was that the contract with Stanford was void, because it was "barratrous, champertous, for maintenance, and against public policy."

Judge Bedle, in giving his decision, said; "I am satisfied that the case falls within the class of cases which, under the ancient English statutes, was held to be void for champerty, and also for maintenance, and that the bargain itself falls within the line of agreements which constitute barratry."

Mayor Glesson Pavors Revenue Bonds. Mayor Gleason of Long Island City wants City Treasurer Knapp to issue revenue bonds and raise money to pay off unhonored warrants for last year. There was a shortage in the tax budget, and the Mayor has suggested to Mr. budget, and the Mayor has suggested to Mr. Knapp that he can within sixty days after Jan. I certify to the board of Aldermen the amount of uncollected taxes, and they can in turn authorize the issuing of the revenue bonds. The City Treasurer claims that he must first receive from each department a statement of the unpaid claims against that department before hean notify the Aldermen as to the amount of bonds to be issued.

Kun Over and Killed by a Beer Wagon. Ludwig Diehl, the ten-year-old son of a baker of 422 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburgh, on his way to a German school near his home yesterday morning, was run over and killed at Beaver street and Bushwick avenue by a beer wages owned by Liebmann's Sons' browery The driver, Charles Lots, was arrested and held in \$1,000 ball in the Ewen Street PeliorCourt.

MOB LYNCHES THREE MEN. NEGRO MUNDERERS HINGED IN A LOUISIANA PARISH.

One Man Pot to Death Near the Juli-The Others Taken Twelve Miles Through the Rain and Mude to Fight for Half an Hour, After Which They Are also Hanged. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20,-There was a triple lynching in Tangipahoa, parish last night and this morning. It was not unexpected, for turests have been repeatedly made that if John Johnson and Archie Joyner, the murderers of the Cotton family, were brought to Tangipahoe they would be lynched. The Sheriff, therefore, after capturing the murderers, brought them to New Orleans, where they could be kept in safety. Yesterday they were taken to Amite

they could preserve order. As soon as the news of the arrival of the men became known gangs of men dropped into town from the neighboring country, although the night was rainy and stormy. Late at night a party of 150 men on horseback galloped inte town, where they were joined by 250 others already on hand. No attempt was made to resist them. It would have been dangerous, for they were all armed. They rade up to the jail, broke pen the door, opened the cage in which the three murderers were confined -John Johnson and Archie Joyner, charged with the Cotton murder, and Gus Williams, who killed his

City for trial, the authorities believing that

After a short consultation it was decided to hang Gus Williams to an oak tree near a negre church on the outer edge of the town. A rope was quickly fastened to a limb. One end was placed around Williams's neck, Williams was made to get on a horse. The horse was struck with a whip and jumped from under Williams. He died from strangulation.

It was long after midnight by this time and the mob determined to take the other two men to John Cotton's house, where the nurder was committed, a distance of twelve miles from Amite, and to burn them there. It was a long and weary march in a heavy, cold rain storm. The two negroes walked a part of the distance, surrounded by a mob of 250 men on horseback. It was daylight when the Cotton residence was reached, and the two murderers were formally tried by the mob. Each accosed the other of the crime, and the mob decided to let them fight it out. They fought like wild cats for a half hour, striking and scratching each other, but without material advantage to either. The mob grew tired of this side play and announced

whold thaterial avaning to cheer. In the last minute, when they saw death before them, Joyner confessed that he killed John Cotton and Merwin Stephens, and Johnson confessed that he killed John Cotton and Merwin Stephens, and Johnson confessed that he killed Mrs. Cotton, Miss Agnes Miller, and Miss Lizzie Miller. A discussion armse then as to the best way to dispose of the murderers. Some were in favor of burning them, and fires were made for that purpose, and some say Johnson was actually pushed in the fire and burnt bodily. Better judgment prevailed, and it was finally decided to hang them. They were strung up and their bodies were riddled with builets.

It was Joyner's request that he be shot to death. Joyner was 37 years old, Johnson was 20. Two other negroes were implicated in the murder.

Miss Beatrice Smith and Harry Everett Montague were married last night at 8 o'clock in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at Lenox avenue and 123d street. The Rev. William J. Harsha, the rector, performed the ceremony. The bride walked up the aisle with her father, W. B. Smith. She wore a white satin gown, with frillings of duchesse lace. These extended up the front of the skirt on either tulle vell was secured by a diamond ornament, the bridegroom's gift. Alma Montague, the little flower maiden, was in pink accordionpleated silk, with picture hat and feathers, and

carried one long-stemmed American beauty rose. Stanley Smith, the youthful page, wore a white satin costome. Miss Arime Smith, who was her sister's maid Mits Arine remith, who was her sister's maid of honor, was attired in green sonset moiré, with duchesse lace. There were white feathers on her big green hat, and she carried white hyacinths. The Misses May F. Montague, and Mamie hanta were the bridesmaids. They were arrayed in Nile green satin and big black picture hats, and carried armitus of American beauty roses. Hurd F. Montague was his brother's best man, and the Mesrs. L. Milton Smith, Joseph N. Blye, Adolph F. Legost, and Dr. Harry Smith were the usbers. Both they and the bride's attendants were pearipins, the souvenir gifts.

I.s Mostte-Bush. Miss Laura Bush, daughter of Mrs. Emma Bush, and Alexander Claude La Montte were married last night at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. Julio Henna, the latter the bride's aunt, at 8 West Fortieth street. The Rev. J. Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, performed the ceremony at 9 o'clock. The bride were a rich ivory satin gown with trimbrite wore a rich ivory satin gown with trimming of point lace and pearls, and pearl necklace presented by the bridegroom. A hand-au
of orange blossoms caught the tuile veil. Miss
Marie Louise Brun, the maid of honor, was arrayed in white mousceline de sole over green
satin. There were no bridesmaids. Joseph
Gustavus Steinacher was the best man. The
Messrs, Louis Francis Flemming, Oscar Garba,
John G. Gallagher, and Frederic Tinoco were
the ushers.

Kridel-Wallach.

The wedding of Miss Martha Wallach and Abraham M. Kridel was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wallach, 12 East Sixty-second street. The Rev. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony. The bride was arrayed in white satin with trimming of was arrayed in white satin with trimming of point lace, and tullo vell secured with a corones of orange blossoms. Miss Aline Dreyfus was the flower maiden and Miss Elsa Wallach the maid of honor. Miss Alma Wallach, also a sister of the bride, and Miss Gertrude Wallach and Miss Joseph, both cousins, and Miss Constance Newman were the bridesmaids. Samuel Kridel was the best man and the Messre. Edward Shuman, Myrou Schaefer, David Metzgar, Maurice Sternbach, Sidney Shuman, and Guy Schiffer were the ushers.

Carter-Bice. The wedding of Miss Marie Louise Rice and Shields Saunders Carter of Virginia took place last evening in St. Matthew's Church on Week Eighty-fourth street, The Rev. Dr. H. Chamberlaine, the rector, performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The bride wore a rich white allk gown with trimming of duchesse lace. The duchesse lace veil was secured with sprays of orange lace veil was secured with aprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white violets and lilies of the vailey. Miss Charlotte Amy Williams, the maid of honor, was attired in white satin with pearland chiffon trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Mr. Carter's cousin, Edward Carter, was his best man, and Jess Hayes and Horatio D. Averal the ushers.

Lentilhon-Everett.

Miss Louise Everett and Joseph de Tours Lentilhon were married yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth street. The Rev. William H. Vibbert, the vicar, performed the ceremony. Eugene Lentilhon attended his brother as best man. Only the relatives of the couple and some intimate friends witnessed the marriage. There was no reception. The bridegroom is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon, and the bride a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smith of Croton Falls, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Edith Whitman Colfag and William Benford Aiken took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, 9 East Seventy-reventh street. Owing to the bride's illness all invitations were recalled and attendants discensed with. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the relatives of the couple by the Rev. Heber Newton, at 4 o'clock. The bride was in white satin, with point isce tuile and owange blossoms. Her sister Natalie Dresser attended her as maid of honor.

August-Kessel.

Miss Tessie Kessel and George J. August were married last evening at Delmonico's. The cere-mony was performed at 6 o'clock in the red room by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madi son Avenue Temple. The bride were a superb gown of white satin, with point lace, orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel of 21 East Ninety-third street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE are made on the Wear " basi CARPETS Great Bargains NOW.